

CLASSIFICATION **CONFIDENTIAL**

COUNTRY	Polish Occupied Germany, Poland			REPORT	
TOPIC	1. Troops and Military Installations in Schweidnitz (Schidnica)			25X1	
	2. Troops and Military Installations in Cosel (Kozle)			25X1	
EVALUATION		PLACE OBTAINED		25X1	
DATE OF CONTENT				25X1	
DATE OBTAINED		DATE PREPARED	24 June 1955	25X1	
REFERENCES					
PAGES	3	ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)			
REMARKS					
This is UNEVALUATED Information					

1. Prior to June 1954, soldiers of the Soviet Air Force were observed in the barracks installation on the south side of Grenadier Strasse in Schweidnitz (P 51/H 18). A large portion of the upper stories of this installation which included four buildings was empty. Some windows and doors were bricked up or boarded with planks. In the fall of 1953,

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the buildings were apparently also occupied below capacity. Prior to the summer of 1954, soldiers of the air force were also observed in the area of the former Arras Kaserne which adjoined the above-mentioned installation to the west. Another barracks installation which was called the Schuetzen Kaserne by the labor force at the Grunau kolkhose adjoined the Arras Kaserne to the west. Soldiers wearing khaki uniforms and red epaulets were observed leaving this installation.

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2. In January 1954, five or six 85-mm Soviet-made AA guns were observed in the area of the former Neue Artillerie Kaserne, also named Barbara Kaserne, in the northern sector of the city. In the summer of 1954, Soviet troops were also located in this installation. On 1 May 1954, the former Alte Artillerie Kaserne, also designated Bolko Kaserne, quartered Polish troops. All soldiers observed in the installation were khaki uniforms and red cap bands and were members of young classes. It was known that the Bolko Kaserne was the only installation at the station which quartered Polish troops.

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3. Prior to June 1954, the former Land- und Amtsgerichtsgebäude (District and County Court Building) housed the Soviet station komendatura which was frequently contacted by the officials of the Grunau kolkhose. Members of the Soviet staff at the Grunau kolkhose said that this building also housed a supply headquarters, an air force headquarters, and an army headquarters. The Grunau kolkhose kept contact with these headquarters for ration supplies.
4. Prior to the spring of 1954, the Soviet restricted area southwest of the city and on both sides of the Waldenburg (O 51/H 07) road was occupied by Soviet officers and their dependents. [REDACTED]

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The restricted area was guarded and closed with tollbars set up at the access ways. In the spring of 1954, a limited number of German and Polish civilians was still employed in this area.

5. Prior to June 1954, the former German large warehouses on the southeastern perimeter of the airfield which were served with a railroad spur were used by the Soviets for supply purposes. The installation included three eight or nine-story warehouses, a storage shed, a new messhall, and a storage area for old vehicles. Heavy Soviet truck traffic was observed daily at the installation. Shipments included rations, clothing, and spare parts for motor vehicles, weapons and aircraft. [REDACTED]

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In March 1954, over 100 old trucks and sedans whose usable parts had been dismantled were observed at the motor-vehicle storage yard.

6. Prior to early January 1955, the former Infanterie Kaserne in Cosel (P 51/J 98), 700 meters southwest of the railroad station, quartered Polish soldiers on active military service. The soldiers wore khaki uniforms and red service color. From October 1954 to January 1955, construction work was done in the area of the installation. [REDACTED] a storage shed and an unspecified underground installation were under construction there. [REDACTED] the installation quartered a Polish infantry battalion and an AT unit. These units were fully motorized. [REDACTED] they were subordinate to a command agency in Oppeln (P 51/J 17). In the summer of 1954, an undetermined number of soldiers were observed practicing with two AT guns in the training area south of the installation. At an unspecified date in the summer of 1953, about 20 guns of an unknown model were observed in the area of the installation. No other heavy weapons or armored vehicles were ever observed at the installation or in the area of the station. After 1952, no essential changes in the occupation of the installation were observed from outside. During the summer months, the bulk of the troops went to a summer camp. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] a large portion of the soldiers at the station came from Warsaw, Bialystok (S 54/G 49) and East Prussia. ²

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In January 1955, a [REDACTED] three tanks was observed from [REDACTED] train in Cosel, just south of the Kedzierzyn (H 54/L 90) railroad line and 300 meters from the Oder River. The height of the [REDACTED] 8 meters and the diameter of each [REDACTED]

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meters. Several tankers were observed at the wharf of the Oder River, and an undetermined number of tank cars was observed on the railroad spur to the tank depot.

8. In 1952, four wooden barracks and, beside each barrack, a wooden tower, about 25 meters high, were set up on a meadow about 1 kilometer eastsoutheast of Wolfswiesen (Lenkau, P 51/Y 08). Each wooden tower was topped by a kind of cockpit with windows. In 1953, about 100 Polish soldiers who wore red service color occupied the barracks. A house in Wolfswiesen was also requisitioned. The soldiers laid black rubber-insulated wires, 5 to 8 mm thick, from the barracks to each tower. Another wire led to the billets in the area of the town. Polish officers who arrived from the direction of Cosel frequently came to this unit. No special signal equipment was observed in connection with the wooden towers. In January 1955, the unit was still located at the same site.

1. Comment. It is known that the former Alte Artillerie Kaserne, also named Bolko Kaserne, is occupied by Polish troops. The unit is still unidentified.

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2. Comment. An infantry unit in the former Infanterie Kaserne in Cosel is reported for the first time, while an AT unit has been mentioned one time in August 1953. The AT guns observed possibly also belong to the infantry unit which is mentioned in the present report. The subordination of units in Cosel to a headquarters in Oppeln, as mentioned in the present report, would indicate that these units are components of the 10th Mecz Div in Oppeln. Since the units stationed there have hitherto been carried as component units of the 7th [REDACTED] their superior headquarters is still undetermined.

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